

*The First Annual Fair of
the State Agricultural Society.*

276 Devon Bull "Nash," 2 years old, David McDaniel, Nash
first premium, \$5,00

- [illegible]

- The Standard.**
RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1893.
- MR. VENABLE—THE PRESS, &c.
It is known to many—and we now come forward to make the fact known to more—that Mr. Venable though he has received ardent support and applause from the Editorial profession of the country, nevertheless in the habit of speaking in unkind and disrespectful terms of the press, and of boasting the triumphs which he has achieved over it. In the Congress he assailed both Mr. Ritchie and Donelson, of the Union, as good and sound Democrats as he was, to say the least; and he takes a liar's pride in declaring that he hearded these gentlemen and brought them to terms. We said Mr. Ritchie is as sound a Democrat as Mr. Venable was; but in weak language when applied to Thomas Ritchie he is the Nestor not only of Editors but of Democrats; and when his epitaph is written, the Democrats may well exclaim, "we ne'er shall look upon his again."
- Indeed, Mr. Venable appears somehow or other to act upon the idea that it is his mission to go down the land demolishing Editors and newspapers. During his late campaign he not only freely denigrated such Democrats as Asa Biggs, but he characterized in the bitterest terms every Democratic platform of the State which dared to question the correctness of his course as a public man. The editor of this journal incurred, of course, a large number of his denunciations, and this too, we believe, because we had taken ground against him. He said he would not be controlled, or dictated to, or put down by sheets of paper smeared with ink, or by type-stick ink-daubers, &c.—as if any one had sought to dictate to or put him down; and this too when the presses opposed to him had taken their course resolutely and only as a last resort. Our course in the late campaign was adopted under strong conviction of duty. We had no alternative, when a Whig came out, but to go for that Democrat who stood upon State and Baltimore platforms. We had warned the party solemnly of the danger they were incurring in not holding a Convention; and no Convention being held, we were compelled, under the circumstances, all other considerations aside—to regard that candidate as the strongest man who agreed with the party on organization, on the Cuban and land questions, and not Mr. Venable, who had spoken with contempt of Conventions of the party, and who was substantially with the Whigs on both the questions just referred to. If we had remained silent we should have proved ourselves an unworthy sentinel; if we went for the candidate not upon the platforms, we should have shown little respect for our party by assuming that such a candidate was the strongest man in the District which can cast over two thousand Democratic majority. Is not this so? No man regrets more than we did this condition of things, but we felt and still feel we were not responsible for it. Mr. Venable had advocated a Convention with the ardor with which he sought to secure his election without one, a Convention would have been held, and the District would not now be represented by a Whig. But no—he was not to be disposed of by "bottled lawyers, broken down constables, and cross-road politicians"—he had to be met by type-stick ink-daubers and the like. We take leave to inform the gentleman that the profession of the Editors is quite as respectable as that of the law; and we advise him of the fact that no man of any party in this country, habitually underrate and abuse the Editorial profession and live politically. We know him, furthermore, that he neither envys him his place, nor would we exchange places with him now. We repel with scorn and indignation his reflections upon our profession, and we declare at the same time that we had rather be the humblest of editors, governed by principle and a regard for truth, than to fret under political disappointments justly incurred and be known as a politician untrue alike to his platforms, to party, and to friends.
- Mr. Cantwell alludes in handsome terms in the prospectus of the "North Carolina Statesman," to the profession of the Editor—"a profession," says, "at once dignified and elevated, where the highest intellectual gifts may find full employment, and the purest patriotism make contribution to the public weal." Surely he could not have been apprised, when he penned the foregoing, of the estimate placed by Mr. Venable on the public press—surely he could not have known of the contemptuous terms of type-sticker, ink-dauber, &c., so freely used by the gentleman whenever he speaks of those Editors who have the boldness to criticise his conduct or condemn his votes. We know Mr. Venable much better than Mr. Cantwell does; and we may venture to inform him in advance that so long as he shall go (as we cannot believe he will) for Mr. Venable right or wrong, he will be an excellent and most clever C. W. well; but the moment when, from considerations of duty or regard for party obligations, he shall step out in condemnation of Mr. Venable, he will at once incur his displeasure, his opposition, and his abuse. We speak from experience, and we cannot be mistaken in what we say.
- It is unnecessary, we trust, that we should remind the people that the public press is, after all, their most vigilant and disinterested sentinel and their sure reliance in times of trial. It has its faults, it is true, but then it can have fewer motives than mere politicians to deceive the people or mislead them in public affairs. Presses properly conducted are the organs of the people, for they seek not so much to dictate and lead as to speak for and inform. Editors of experience and possessed of even ordinary knowledge of human nature, know that efforts to influence the people against their own interests and in favor of themselves or of particular men, are always unpopular and frequently abortive; and dictation, whenever or however attempted, is sure to meet, as it deserves with popular rebuke. In addition to this, the Editor who studies his duties and is devoted to them, is in a better condition than a mere politician to take a candid and general survey of things; he receives his information daily from all quarters—he turns it over in his mind and reduces it to shape, and uses it to the best advantage for his cause; and, looking to the people as his supporters and friends, more than what are called leaders in his party, he is constantly nervous to maintain principle under all circumstances, and to go for the greatest good to the greatest number without regard to men. He knows, for instance, that if he should sustain one man in preference to principle, the whole cause, so far as he is concerned, will be endangered; and he knows, also, that his surest means of success in his profession is to cling to the masses, who alone have the power to sustain and reward. He has, in a word, almost every motive to keep him in the right path and on the side of the people and their rights; and that day will come when for public liberty in this country when the people shall discard these sentinels upon the watch-

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It was charged against the Editor of this journal during the late campaign, that he was desirous of representing this District in Congress, and that his course towards Mr. Venable was influenced by hope that he could supplant him, and thus pave the way to the accomplishment of this desire. We repelled this charge, at the time; but it was repeated, and it will no doubt be revived and used again with the view of impairing the force of the statements and arguments we may present in the unfortunate controversy now going on. We therefore come forward to declare, that we neither desire nor seek any office either at the hands of the Administration or of the people; and that we could not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for Congress even if unanimously made and tendered us at the Convention for the District. A Convention, we take it for granted, will be held in 1855; and we hope to see it as full as possible of Delegates fresh from the people. We have no right to assume that it will be controlled by "intriguers" or be unfair in its deliberations and decisions; and we pledge to its nominee, in advance, our cheerful and earnest support.

No man can say, with truth, that we were governed in the late campaign by selfish or unworthy motives. We endeavored to act for the good of our party, not only in this District, but out of it; and we know that no calculations as to our political advancement or promotion had any agency in shaping our course. The uncharitable, or those prone to condemn on suspicion or without a hearing, may receive this declaration or reject it, just as they choose; we are satisfied with a sense of our own integrity in the matter, and can outlive, and *will* outlive (with the blessing of Providence) all such charges as these.

We can confidently appeal to our past course, while in charge of this journal, to refute any insinuation that we are an office-seeker or an "intriguer" for other men's places. In 1846 the Democracy of Wake did us the honor to elect us to the House of Commons; we served one term, and at the end of it voluntarily declined to be a candidate for re-election. We felt then, as we do now, that our duties here demanded our constant attention; and we felt then, as we do now, that it would not be becoming in us to hold

our present position and at the same time take advantage of the influence which belongs to it to obtain places of emolument or power. Mr. Venable would be much more apt to "intrigue" himself into Congress than we would be to "intrigue" him out for our own benefit or for any one else; we fight no battles in ambush or with masked batteries, but in the open field with the daylight of truth shining upon all, and an honest people standing by to judge and decide for themselves. To that Democratic people we now appeal, and we thank God we can do it with pure motives and clean hands. To that people our highest loyalty and best exertions are due; they have stood by us amid all the vicissitudes and struggles of a ten year's service, and our faith in them is as firm as the foundations of the Alps. They will rebuke disorganizers, and scatter the schemes of the crafty and selfish to the winds. They will see to it that their voice is heard and respected in the next Assembly, as it was not in the last; and they will hold to a terrible reckoning, *in advance*, any man who shall presume to establish new creeds for them, or who shall labor to bring discredit on those means of organization and concentration of strength by which alone, next to principle, their present ascendancy in the State can be maintained.

We trust our readers will pardon these allusions to ourself. They are made in self-defence, for the good of the Democratic cause, and from a wish to put on record a declaration which ought to silence those who have charged us with unworthy motives in the late contest.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the late Convention in this City composed of Sons of Temperance and prohibitionists:

Resolved, That this Convention views with the deepest and most anxious concern, the wide-spread influence of intemperance over the citizens of this State, in spite of the vigorous efforts to suppress it, and the general disgust with which it is regarded by the public mind.

Resolved, That the demands of an enlightened age, and the moral, social and economical wants of our people, call loudly for more effective measures to secure its suppression and ultimate annihilation.

Resolved, That the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage in this State, under the sanction of law, both by wholesale and retail, is the chief obstacle to the success of the reformatory measures hitherto wrought into requisition to suppress intemperance.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of this State, at its next session, or as soon as it is ascertained that a majority of the people desire to, to pass a law prohibiting entirely the buying and selling within the limits of this State of all intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal, or mechanical purposes; and that this Convention most urgently calls upon the citizens of the State, everywhere, to memorialize the next General Assembly to pass such a law.

Resolved, That while the friends of Temperance will urge upon the Legislature the passage of such law, and boldly proclaim it to be their purpose to agitate it until the people of this State shall in the exercise of their sovereignty demand it; they are willing to leave it to the discretion and wisdom of our Legislators acting under the instructions of their constituencies, such modifications of the present license law, or the adoption of such new measures for the suppression of Intemperance, as they may deem advisable; until the people of the State clearly and

Resolved, That this Convention most distinctly disclaims for the friends of Temperance in this State, any design to mix up this great question with party politics, or to affiliate with either of the political parties of the country, unless the alternative be forced upon us; nor does this Convention deem it desirable the best for ultimate success and permanency that the measure proposed, be carried by either political party.

Resolved, That while this Convention most ardently calls upon every citizen of the State, both Whig and Democrat, friendly to the Temperance cause, to exert his influence to bring out for the next Legislature candidates of high moral worth, sober habits and intelligence—all, good men and true; yet it wholly disclaims all intention of committing any Temperance man to the support of any particular candidate, in opposition to his own convictions of propriety and duty."

John J. Cisco has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in place of John A. Dix, resigned; and John R. Brodhead has been appointed naval officer for the District of New York, in place of H. J. Redfield, appointed collector at New York. Messrs. Cisco and Brodhead supported Gen. Cass in 1848.


The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Carolina will meet in this City on Wednesday, the 24th of next month.

THE NEW PAPER.

It seems that New York tactics are to be introduced into North Carolina in the getting up and publishing of the "North Carolina Statesman." It is the custom among corrupt and broken down politicians in that State to raise money by subscriptions, to employ Editors, and go to work to manufacture public sentiment; and the same custom is to be adopted here. Money, we learn, has been subscribed by various persons, at Mr. Venable's earnest personal solicitation, for the purpose of starting this new paper; and this money is to be used until such time as the paper may become able to take care of

This paper can do no good, under the circumstances, to the Democratic cause; and as some of the blanks in its platform are more or less of Whig material, we think it would have been quite as well and much more becoming in Mr. Venable to have handed the money over to Mr. Gales or Mr. Donb, of the Register and Star, or at least to have made them tender of it. We have no doubt they would return it, especially if coupled with the condition that they should advocate his claims or endorse his various and conceits; but then, as a matter of ordinary justice, under the circumstances, we think he ought to have made the tender. The Register and Star have done much more for the cause of distribution than his proposed organ ever can do; and besides, in opposing the honorable acquisition of Cuba, as Mr. Venable did in his speech of January last, they would make no sacrifices of pledges or position.

We take this occasion to state that we have uniformly relied upon the masses of the people for patronage and support. We have never sought patronage either at the hands of the Federal or the State governments, or from corporations; and if the Democratic masses should ever come to think so little of our services and our principles as to decline to encourage us: by individual subscriptions, we will abandon our place and leave the field to such journals as may have been established either by charity or vengeance subscriptions. No club of men shall ever have it in their power to point to their hundred dollar contributions, and say to us, *do us wrong!*—ever! This paper is the organ of the Democratic people, not of mere politicians, or of disappointed aspirants, nor yet of long-pursed men who vainly imagine that the press can be swayed and public opinion manufactured by dollars and cents.

 The Boston Post gives the following brief but telling sketch of the late victories of the Democracy. The Whig leaders declare that the Democratic party is falling to pieces, and the people answer this declaration by gains for the Democrats in all quarters. The Post says:

"The success of the administration has been brilliant beyond any example in our politics; and those who have represented the President in the various lost ground have been refuted by every election that has taken place since the inauguration. This succession of victories, too, has been achieved after the policy of the administration had been exemplified in action. The President simply recognized the democratic party as re-United on its old foundations—on those old pillars Rights and Union principles, a rigid adherence to which has maintained the democracy as a party and preserved the integrity of the nation. He has planted himself on the compromise platform. He has shown the necessity of the restoration of the inaugurated party, and he has effected it by the aid of an energetic execution of the laws, and carried out in his appointments the policy of conciliation that was laid down by the democratic party at Belmont. The consequence is peace and harmony to the sections of the Union and victories every where for the democracy; thus exemplifying the old maxim that as federalism sinks the country rises.

True success of the democracy should their administration be a friend of republican progress. The administration has been a friend of the people more than it did on the day of the delivery of the inaugural. The elections show this. One of the big States is Kentucky, but when were the whigs badly off as they are now in that State, with one half of the delegation to Congress democrats? Tennessee, too, has cut up the whig brigade terribly, by electing Andrew Johnson governor by an unprecedented majority and a democratic majority of its delegation. Kentucky and Tennessee are gaining for the democratic delegation. We name the States because they are emphatically the strong holds of slavery. If the ridiculous charge of affiliation with nihilism does not make capital for those who utter it, in these States, when will it make capital? If we go to other States at the South, to Virginia, Ala-

ns and Texas, there are the same gratifying results. The Old Dominion leads off with an entire Democratic delegation to Congress. Alabama has elected a Democratic member—has a Democratic majority in her Legislature to elect two U. S. Senators, and a Democratic Governor. Texas has elected two Democrats. To crown all, as to the Southern elections, in the most important of all, where the "Unionists" were confident of victory, in Georgia, the Democrats have made clean work by electing their Governor, a majority of Congressmen and of the

signature. Then there is a gain of one member in Kansas. At the North, the election in Maine shows a Democratic vote large enough, when, united, to overwhelm whigism. In Vermont the Democracy have made a splendid gain. In Connecticut they have swept the board in town elections. In the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio their majority unprecedented! Such are the results in six months of the trial of the policy of the Administration. When was such progress seen before in the history of the Republic?

DELEGATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA. The State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, which was in session here last week, appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Elliott, Whitaker, Burgwyn and Taylor, to attend the Maryland State Fair now in session, for the purpose of drawing up a report on the condition of the agricultural industry of that State.

proceedings, and submit it to the next meeting of the North Carolina society. The Society also appointed Delegates to attend the Virginia State Fair, which commenced yesterday.

Room News. It is stated that by the first of next month, a Northern mail will be assigned to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in addition to the route from Wilmington to Charleston. On or before the first of January the boats will be set aside,

a double mail will then be forwarded by the Wilmington and Manchester route. This intelligence will be received with much delight by all who have travelled from Charleston to Wilmington in those summers, and experienced the nauseating sea-sickness which invariably occurs.

The Warrenton News appears in a new dress, and

is looking very well. We congratulate him more on his improvement, and were at a loss to know why he left the State Fair so suddenly until we received his last paper. He went home to put on his new clothes.

We are gratified to learn that A. M. Lewis, of Franklin, has determined to remove to this city with the view of pursuing his profession as a

THE GRAIN MARKETS. Flour was selling in Baltimore on Wednesday, at \$6.25. White wheat was commanding \$1.45 in New York. Thirty thousand bushels of corn changed hands at former prices.

The pianos, advertised in another column, by Kliffmiller, are well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase.